

床经过较轻，亚临床型感染较为多见这一特点相一致。关于HCV亚临床型感染的预后值得进一步研究。

(参加本项研究工作的还有陈淑芬、刘艳芳、赵瑞凤、王四辈、徐东刚等，日本大学志方俊夫教授、澳大利亚Gust教授协助检测部分血清，特此致谢)

### Epidemiological and Serological Study on Hepatitis C Virus Infection in Plasmapheresis Donors Sun Yongde, et al., Hebei Sanitation and Anti-epidemic Station

An epidemic of hepatitis C virus infection in plasmapheresis donors which occurred in 1985 in Gu-An county, Hebei province, was studied. A total of 3496 persons in five villages were investigated. The prevalence rates of viral hepatitis and elevated ALT levels alone in plasmapheresis donors were 17.10% and 23.23%, respectively, which were significantly higher than these of whole blood donors and controls. 59 sera collected from plasmapheresis donors with viral hepatitis and elevated ALT levels alone were sent to the Centers for Disease Control, USA, for detection of anti-HCV

with Chiron C100 (EIA). The positivity rates of anti-HCV were 97.06% and 100%, respectively, indicating that the epidemic was caused by hepatitis C virus.

**Key words** Plasmapheresis donors Hepatitis C virus ALT Anti-HCV

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## 淮北市发现盘尾丝虫病一例

安徽省淮北市卫生防疫站\* 刘大雨 邵春田 谢法备 陈捷

患者,王×,男57岁,1977年7月曾赴南也门,在亚丁、阿比洋、赛永工作两年,79年9月回国。在阿比洋看露天电影时,小腿曾多次被虫叮咬,局部红肿、奇痒。78年4月曾因发热、乏力稀便住院一月。

1988年4月中旬右上肢中段内侧出现一个约10×10 cm皮下肿块,局部微红、热、痒、指压不凹陷,2周后自行消失,皮肤略粗糙,色素沉着呈“豹皮样”。5~12月曾九次出现皮下肿块,部位由右上肢,右肩向右锁骨下外侧处发展,曾服激素,疗效不佳。患者先后到蚌埠医学院、南京皮肤病研究所诊治。血象:嗜酸粒细胞增多,免疫球蛋白、尿酸增高;组织活检:弥漫性嗜酸粒细胞增多;骨穿:嗜酸粒细胞增多;肌电图提示神经、肌肉有损害;三次血检微丝蚴均阴性。疑诊寄生虫病。给海群生200mg,日三次共3天。1989年2月初,患者右下颌处皮下出现一肿块,逐渐向上移行,呈现此起彼伏。3~5月移行至右、左额处,致右、左眼睑肿胀、

闭合。以后肿块在头顶反复移行,8月20日由颈后左发际移行至右发际处,发现火柴梗样条索状物,继之绕右耳后向上、向前、又向下到右下颌处,再次出现一火柴梗样条索状物。取样活检:见嗜酸粒细胞增多,组织间有隧道,但未见寄生物。给海群生,服药2天,右上肢内侧出现荨麻疹,斑点(碎片)酶标试验1:20(+).5~11月就诊上海华山医院,12月右锁骨中线第三肋间出现皮下结节样肿块,后渐退。其间曾服激素、反应停、秋水仙碱,均无效。

1990年1~6月右锁骨中线第三肋间、右前臂、右下腹部出现三次皮下肿块,一次条索状物。4月17日在右锁骨中线第三肋间皮下刚出现肿块时,经淮北市妇幼保健医院活检取样。淮北矿工总医院病理检验发现:组织中有隧道和虫体横断面。经中国预防医学科学院寄生虫病研究所确诊为盘尾丝虫。

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